

LIV.—*Descriptions of new Batrachians and Reptiles from the Andes of Peru and Bolivia.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Hyla armata.

Tongue circular, entire, slightly free behind. Vomerine teeth in two very strong, short, transverse series behind the level of the choanæ. Head moderate, broader than long; snout rounded, barely as long as the diameter of the eye; canthus rostralis distinct; loreal region oblique, concave; interorbital region as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum moderately distinct, about one third the diameter of the eye. Fingers webbed at the base; no projecting rudiment of pollex; toes nearly entirely webbed; disks of fingers rather more than half the diameter of the eye, of toes a little smaller; subarticular tubercles moderate; no tarsal fold. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching between the eye and the tip of the snout. Upper parts with small smooth warts, belly and lower surface of thighs granular. Greyish brown above, spotted or marbled with darker; sides white, largely marbled with dark brown; hind limb with dark cross-bands separated by narrow light interspaces; lower parts greyish brown. Male with an internal vocal sac, and with large, black, horny, pluricuspid nuptial plates, one under the arm, two close together on the inner side of the inner finger.

From snout to vent 64 millim.

Two specimens, male and female, from La Paz, Bolivia, 4000 m., collected by the late P. O. Simons.

Hyla callipleura.

Tongue subcircular, entire or indistinctly nicked, slightly free behind. Vomerine teeth between the very large choanæ, in two oblique series, forming a chevron pointing forwards. Head moderate, as long as broad or slightly broader than long; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the eye; canthus rostralis distinct; loreal region oblique, slightly concave; interorbital region as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, three fifths or two thirds the diameter of the eye. Three outer fingers one-third webbed; a distinct rudiment of pollex; toes three-fourths webbed; disks smaller than the tympanum; subarticular tubercles feeble; no tarsal fold. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the tip of the snout. Skin smooth above, granular beneath.

Grey or brown above, with or without darker dots, with more or less distinct dark cross-bars, which may enclose light spots, the first of these bars between the eyes; a dark streak on the canthus rostralis and temple; limbs with more or less distinct dark cross-bars; flanks and hinder side of thighs blackish brown, with round white spots, or barred or marbled with white. Bones green. Male with an external gular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 45 millim.

Several specimens were collected by P. O. Simons in Bolivia, at Charuplaya (1350 m.) and at San Ernesto, Mapi-ri district (500 m.).

This species is closely allied to *H. crepitans*, from which it differs in the narrower interorbital region, the absence of a tarsal fold, and the smaller size.

Phyllomedusa boliviana.

Tongue scarcely emarginate behind. Vomerine teeth in two small, slightly oblique groups between the choanæ. Snout as long as the diameter of the eye, not projecting beyond the mouth; loreal region oblique, concave; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum three fifths to two thirds the diameter of the eye. Fingers free, first shorter than second, third and fourth equal; toes free, first longer than second; disks of fingers and toes much smaller than the tympanum; subarticular tubercles strong; inner metatarsal tubercle not prominent. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tympanum or the eye. Upper surfaces smooth; parotoids very distinct, nearly as long as the head; throat, belly, and lower surface of thighs granulate. Blue-green above (in spirit); supraciliary edge and lower lip pinkish white, which colour extends backwards to the side of the body, where it forms a broad band speckled with purple; this band does not extend to the groin; thighs green, except below; belly and lower surface of thighs greyish white; throat and lower surface of hands and feet purplish; a pinkish-white streak, edged with purple along the outer side of forearm and outer finger, and another across heel and along outer side of tarsus and outer toe. Male with an internal vocal sac and with a patch of black nuptial asperities on the inner side of the inner finger.

From snout to vent 75 millim.

Two specimens, male and female, from Chulumani, Bolivia, 2000 metres, collected by P. O. Simons.

Bufo Ockendeni.

Crown with feeble bony ridges, including a parietal obliquely directed inwards; snout truncate, slightly projecting; loreal region concave; interorbital region broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very small, indistinct or hidden. Fingers rather long and slender, first not extending as far as second; toes nearly entirely webbed, with somewhat swollen tips and simple subarticular tubercles; two small metatarsal tubercles; an indistinct tarsal fold. Tarso-metatarsal articulation reaching a little beyond the tip of the snout. Upper parts with small irregular warts; parotoids moderately prominent, oval, about half as long as the head. Olive-grey or brownish above, marbled with darker; limbs with irregular dark cross-bars; lower parts dirty white, spotted or marbled with blackish. Male with an internal vocal sac.

From snout to vent 55 millim.

Several specimens, collected in the Marcapata Valley, E. Peru, by Mr. G. Ockenden, and at Charuplaya, Bolivia, by P. O. Simons.

Hylodes cruralis.

Tongue oval, entire. Vomerine teeth in two round groups on a level with the posterior border of the choanæ. Head slightly longer than broad; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis feeble; loreal region concave; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, two thirds the diameter of the eye. Fingers rather long, first not extending beyond second; toes moderate, with a slight rudiment of web; disks and subarticular tubercles well developed; two very distinct, subequal, round metatarsal tubercles. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Skin slightly rugose above, with a raised vertebral line; no glandular dorso-lateral fold; belly smooth. Greyish above, with darker symmetrical markings; a round whitish spot between the shoulders; lips with dark vertical bars; limbs with dark cross-bars, which form chevrons pointing backwards on the tibia; lower parts greyish brown.

From snout to vent 28 millim.

A single specimen from La Paz, Bolivia, 4000 m., collected by P. O. Simons.

Near *H. Gollmeri*, Peters.

Atelopus tricolor.

Habit slender. Head longer than broad, about half as long as the trunk, sides vertical; snout very prominent, truncate, longer than the eye; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space much broader than the upper eyelid. Fore limb rather slender; fingers webbed at the base, first very short; toes nearly entirely webbed; no metacarpal, metatarsal, or subarticular tubercles. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye or between the eye and the tip of the snout. Skin smooth. Black above, with round yellow spots, a yellow streak on each side of back from eye to groin, and a yellow streak round the upper lip; lower parts yellow, with black marblings on the sides and under the limbs and sometimes a few round black spots on the belly; axillary and inguinal regions and palmar and plantar surfaces bright vermilion.

From snout to vent 21 millim.

Several specimens from the Marcapata Valley, E. Peru, collected by Mr. Ockenden.

Prostherapis bolivianus.

Snout short, truncate, with angular canthi and nearly vertical lores; nostril a little nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, two thirds the diameter of the eye. First and second fingers equal; toes quite free; disks of fingers and toes small; two metatarsal tubercles, inner oval, outer round. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin smooth, somewhat granular on the back. Dark grey-brown above, black on the sides of the head and body; a white line borders the upper surface of the head, along the supraciliary edge and round the snout, and extends along the side of the body to the groin; another borders the upper lip and extends to the fore limb; sides of limbs and lower parts white, spotted or marbled with black. Male with an internal vocal sac.

From snout to vent 26 millim.

Two specimens from San Carlos, Bolivia, 1200 m., and one from S. Ernesto, Bolivia, 800 m. Collected by P. O. Simons.

Liolemus tropidonotus.

Nostril supero-lateral. Upper head-scales small, smooth; two longitudinal series of scales on the frontal region; inter-

parietal and parietals small, subequal; four or five supraoculars feebly enlarged transversely; a single series of scales between the labials and the subocular; two or three projecting granules on the anterior border of the ear. Sides of neck granular, strongly folded. Dorsal scales rather small, rhomboidal, obtusely pointed, as long as broad or slightly longer than broad, strongly keeled, strongly imbricate; lateral scales smaller, smooth or feebly keeled; ventral scales a little larger than dorsals, strongly imbricate, smooth, rounded; 60 to 66 scales round the middle of the body. The adressed hind limb reaches the shoulder; digits rather short; hinder side of thighs uniformly granular. Male with 5 anal pores. Tail about once and one third as long as head and body; upper caudal scales larger than dorsals, strongly keeled, pointed but not mucronate. Brown or green above, with three light longitudinal streaks with dark bars or square transverse spots between them; lower parts white, belly uniform or with small greyish spots, throat abundantly spotted with blackish; hinder side of thighs with white spots between a dark network.

	millim.
Total length	150
Head	17
Width of head	14
Body	43
Fore limb	24
Hind limb	33
Tail	90

One male and two young from Tinapata, E. Peru, 13,000 feet, collected by Mr. G. Ockenden.

Closely allied to *L. multiformis*, Cope, and *L. annectens*, Blgr. Distinguished by the strongly keeled dorsal scales.

Liolaemus Simonsii.

Nostril supero-lateral. Upper head-scales small, smooth; one to three azygos scales on the frontal region; interparietal and parietals small, subequal; four to six supraoculars more or less enlarged transversely; a single series of scales between the labials and the subocular; two or three more or less distinct projecting granules on the anterior border of the ear. Sides of neck granular, strongly folded. Dorsal scales rather small, rounded, as long as broad or a little broader than long, more or less strongly keeled and imbricate; ventral scales a little larger than dorsals, strongly imbricate, smooth, rounded; 60 to 65 scales round the middle of the body. The adressed

hind limb reaches the ear, or between the shoulder and the ear; digits longer than in the preceding species, the claws more slender; hinder side of thighs uniformly granular. Male with 6 to 8 anal pores. Tail once and a half to once and three fourths as long as head and body; upper caudal scales larger than dorsals, keeled and usually slightly mucronate. Greyish or brownish above, sometimes tinged with orange, usually with blackish and yellow spots, the larger blackish spots in form of more or less regular bars disposed in longitudinal and transverse series; a more or less distinct white band between two black lines on the hinder side of the thighs; lower parts white, throat usually spotted or marbled with blackish.

	millim.
Total length (of male)	170
Head	17
Width of head	13
Body	48
Fore limb	25
Hind limb	42
Tail	105

Numerous specimens from Bolivia, collected by P. O. Simons at Potosi, 4200 m., Challapata, 3700 m., and Uyuni, 3660 m.

Tropidurus melanopleurus.

Upper head-scales smooth; a series of five or six transversely enlarged supraoculars, not quite half as broad as the supraocular region; occipital broader than long, a little broader than the supraocular region; anterior border of ear scarcely denticulated; temples granulate. A strong curved antehumeral fold, narrowly separated from its fellow on the throat; latter distinctly folded, as well as the sides of the neck, which are minutely granulate. Body much depressed; a mere indication of a very slight nuchal crest, not continued on the body; dorsal scales small, rhomboidal, juxtaposed, faintly keeled; lateral scales much smaller still; ventral scales as large as dorsals, subimbricate, smooth. The adpressed hind limb reaches the eye. Tail nearly twice as long as head and body, rounded, without crest, the scales larger than those on the body. Dark olive above, sides of head and body black; a broad yellowish band on each side, from behind the eye to above the groin; throat and antehumeral fold black; belly white.

	millim.
Total length	230
Head	20
Width of head	14
Body	57
Fore limb	37
Hind limb	54
Tail	153

Two female specimens from Tamampoya, Bolivia, 1200 m., collected by P. O. Simons.

This species is closely allied to *T. peruvianus*.

Cnemidophorus vittatus.

Nostril between the two nasals. Three large parietals, and a small outer one on each side; two large supraoculars; 7 or 8 supraciliaries; no frenoorbital; anterior gular scales larger than the posterior; a few enlarged mesoptychial scales. Dorsal scales minutely granular, smooth. Ventral plates in ten longitudinal series. A number of enlarged præanals, the central one largest. Brachials in three rows, continuous with the postbrachials; antebrachials in two rows. Femorals in six series, one of which is large; tibials in three series, outer largest. Femoral pores 9-10. Caudal scales oblique, diagonally keeled. Grey above, sides striped black and white, the widest black stripe extending from the eye to the tail, and reappearing as a line on the canthus rostralis; sides of limbs with black and white stripes; upper lip and lower parts white.

	millim.
Total length	132
Head	12
Width of head	6
From end of snout to interparietal plate ..	8
Width at posterior corners of supra-ocular regions	4.5
From end of snout to fore limb	18
From end of snout to vent	47
Fore limb	17
Hind limb	27
Tail	85

A single specimen from Paratani, Bolivia, 2500 m., collected by P. O. Simons.

Oreosaurus ocellifer.

Head short, body and limbs moderate. Frontonasal quadrangular, a little longer than broad; frontal pentagonal,

narrower than the frontonasal; interparietal a little larger than the parietals, followed by three small occipitals, forming a triangle; three supraoculars; no loreal; a series of infra-orbitals; six upper labials; chin-shields, one anterior and three pairs meeting on the median line; eight series of scales between the chin-shields and the edge of the collar; collar-shields 9. Dorsal scales quadrangular, keeled, more than twice as long as broad; lateral scales smaller, but not granular; 30 scales round the middle of the body, ventrals included; 29 scales from occiput to base of tail. Ventrals large, quadrangular, in eight longitudinal and nineteen transverse series. A pair of large præanals. Femoral pores 7-8. Scales on the tail like those on the body. Brown above, darker on the sides; a yellowish dark-edged streak on each side of the head, behind the eye, and of the anterior part of the back; a series of 7 or 8 black ocelli with small white centres on each side of the body, beginning beneath the light lateral streak; sides of head yellowish, mottled with dark brown; belly uniform yellowish, throat dotted with dark brown.

	millim.
Total length.....	107
Head	9
Width of head	4.5
From end of snout to fore limb.....	13
From end of snout to vent.....	35
Fore limb.....	9
Hind limb	12
Tail	72

A single specimen from the Marcapata Valley, E. Peru, collected by Mr. Ockenden.

Homalocranium marcapatæ.

Eye half as long as the snout, which is broadly rounded and feebly projecting. Rostral considerably broader than deep, scarcely visible from above; internasals two thirds the length of the præfrontals; frontal pentagonal, more than twice as broad as the supraocular, a little longer than broad, a little longer than its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; nostril between two nasals; a small loreal; one præ- and two postoculars; temporals 1+2; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; first lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphyseal; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are slightly longer than the posterior. Scales in fifteen rows. Ventrals 180; anal single; subcaudals 47. Red

above, with black cross-bars; on the anterior part of the body these bars are as broad as the interspaces between them, while further back they become narrower; some of them are broken on the vertebral line, the two halves alternating; anterior part of head, parietal shields, and lips black; belly yellowish, with a series of large black spots on each side, alternating with the black cross-bars of the upper surface; lower surface of tail mottled with black.

Total length 390 millim.; tail 72.

A single female specimen from the Marcapata Valley, E. Peru, collected by Mr. Ockenden.

Elaps regularis.

Eye slightly shorter than its distance from the mouth. Rostral large, broader than deep, the portion visible from above measuring one third its distance from the frontal; latter a little broader than the supraocular, once and one third as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, a little shorter than the parietals, the length of which equals their distance from the internasals; one præ- and one postocular; temporals 1+1; seven upper labials, third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye; four lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are slightly shorter than the posterior. Scales in fifteen rows. Ventrals 214; anal divided; subcaudals 26, the first six single. 39 black annuli disposed with great regularity and as broad as or a little narrower than the interspaces, the scales on which are red with dark brown tips; the first annulus begins immediately behind the parietal shields, which, together with the temporals and the sixth upper labial, are yellow, the rest of the head being black.

Total length 315 millim.; tail 24.

A single specimen from Chulumani, Bolivia, 2000 m., collected by P. O. Simons.

LV.—On the Genus *Ateleopus* of Schlegel.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

I HAVE already pointed out in these 'Annals' * that the name *Ateleopus*, Schlegel, 1846, for a genus of deep-sea fish from Japan, to which a species from the Indian seas has recently been added, is preoccupied by *Atelopus*, Duméril and Bibron,

* Ser. 6, vol. xiv. 1894, p. 374.